



General Assembly

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Fifty-eighth session

Second Committee

Agenda items 91 (c) and (f)

Macroeconomic policy questions: specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries; outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation

**Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Henri S. Raubenheimer (South Africa),
on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.16**

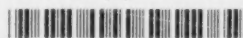
Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 56/180 of 21 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2003 the international ministerial meeting now known as the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation, as well as its resolution 57/242 of 20 December 2002,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on the outcome of the International Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;¹
2. *Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Government of Kazakhstan for hosting the International Ministerial Conference in Almaty on 28 and 29 August 2003;

¹ A/58/388.



3. *Endorses* the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries² and the Almaty Declaration³ adopted by the International Ministerial Conference;

4. *Calls for* full and effective implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-ninth session an item entitled "Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation";

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session on the progress made in the implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

² A/CONF.202/3, annex I.

³ Ibid., annex II.



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Agenda item 91 (b)

Macroeconomic policy questions: science and
technology for development

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
Mr. Henri S. Raubenheimer (South Africa), on the basis of informal
consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.19

Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures

The General Assembly,

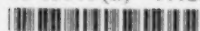
Recalling its resolutions 57/239 of 20 December 2002, on the creation of a global culture of cybersecurity, 55/63 of 4 December 2000 and 56/121 of 19 December 2001, on establishing the legal basis for combating the criminal misuse of information technologies, and 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001 and 57/53 of 22 November 2002, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

Recognizing the growing importance of information technologies for the promotion of the socio-economic development and provision of essential goods and services, the conduct of business and the exchange of information for Governments, businesses, other Organizations and individual users,

Noting also the increasing links among most countries' critical infrastructures — such as those used for, inter alia, the generation, transmission and distribution of energy, air and maritime transport, banking and financial services, e-commerce, water supply, food distribution and public health — and the critical information infrastructures that increasingly interconnect and affect their operations,

Recognizing that each country will determine its own critical information infrastructures,

Recognizing that this growing technological interdependence relies on a complex network of critical information infrastructure components,



Noting that, as a result of increasing interconnectivity, critical information infrastructures are now exposed to a growing number and a wider variety of threats and vulnerabilities that raise new security concerns,

Noting that effective critical infrastructure protection includes, inter alia, identifying threats to and reducing the vulnerability of critical information infrastructures, minimizing damage and recovery time in the event of damage or attack, and identifying the cause of damage or the source of attack,

Recognizing that effective protection requires communication and cooperation nationally and internationally among all stakeholders and that national efforts should be supported by effective, substantive international and regional cooperation among stakeholders,

Recognizing also that gaps in access to and the use of information technologies by States can diminish the effectiveness of cooperation in combating the criminal misuse of information technology and creating a global culture of cybersecurity, and noting the need to facilitate the transfer of information technologies, in particular to developing countries,

Recognizing further the importance of international cooperation for achieving cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures through the support of national efforts aimed at the enhancement of human capacity, increased learning and employment opportunities, improved public services and better quality of life by taking advantage of advanced, reliable and secure information and communication technologies and networks and by promoting universal access,

Noting also the work of relevant international and regional organizations on enhancing the security of critical information infrastructures,

Recognizing that efforts to protect critical information infrastructures should be undertaken with due regard for applicable national laws concerning privacy protection and other relevant legislation,

1. *Takes note* of the elements set out in the annex to the present resolution for protecting critical information infrastructures;

2. *Invites* all relevant international organizations, including relevant United Nations bodies, to consider, as appropriate, inter alia, these elements, for protecting critical information infrastructures in any future work on cybersecurity or critical infrastructure protection;

3. *Invites* Member States to consider, inter alia, these elements, in developing their strategies for reducing risks to critical information infrastructures, in accordance with national laws and regulations;

4. *Invites* Member States and all relevant international organizations to take, inter alia, these elements and the need for critical information infrastructure protection into account in their preparations for the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society, which is to be held in Tunis in 2005;

5. *Encourages* Member States and relevant regional and international organizations that have developed strategies to deal with cybersecurity and the protection of critical information infrastructures to share their best practices and measures that could assist other Member States in their efforts towards facilitating the achievement of cybersecurity;

6. *Stresses* the necessity for enhanced efforts to close the digital divide, to achieve universal access to information and communication technology and to protect critical information infrastructures by facilitating the transfer of information technology and capacity-building, in particular to developing countries, especially least developed countries, so that all States may benefit fully from information and communication technology for their socio-economic development.

Annex

Elements for protecting critical information infrastructures

1. Have emergency warning networks regarding cyber-vulnerabilities, threats and incidents.
2. Raise awareness to facilitate stakeholders' understanding of the nature and extent of their critical information infrastructures and the role each must play in protecting them.
3. Examine infrastructures and identify interdependencies among them, thereby enhancing the protection of such infrastructures.
4. Promote partnerships among stakeholders, both public and private, to share and analyse critical infrastructure information in order to prevent, investigate and respond to damage to or attacks on such infrastructures.
5. Create and maintain crisis communication networks and test them to ensure that they will remain secure and stable in emergency situations.
6. Ensure that data availability policies take into account the need to protect critical information infrastructures.
7. Facilitate the tracing of attacks on critical information infrastructures and, where appropriate, the disclosure of tracing information to other States.
8. Conduct training and exercises to enhance response capabilities and to test continuity and contingency plans in the event of an information infrastructure attack, and encourage stakeholders to engage in similar activities.
9. Have adequate substantive and procedural laws and trained personnel to enable States to investigate and prosecute attacks on critical information infrastructures and to coordinate such investigations with other States, as appropriate.
10. Engage in international cooperation, when appropriate, to secure critical information infrastructures, including by developing and coordinating emergency warning systems, sharing and analysing information regarding vulnerabilities, threats and incidents and coordinating investigations of attacks on such infrastructures in accordance with domestic laws.
11. Promote national and international research and development and encourage the application of security technologies that meet international standards.



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**Fifty-eighth session
Second Committee**

Agenda items 102 and 121

**Third United Nations Conference on the Least
Developed Countries**

**Proposed programme budget for the
biennium 2004-2005**

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.68

**Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the
rules of procedure of the General Assembly**

1. Under the terms of the newly revised paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.68, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to facilitate the participation of government representatives from least developed countries in the annual assessment of the Brussels Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010 by the Economic and Social Council within the context of the overall financial provisions established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1798 (XVII) and subsequent amendments.

2. The Secretariat would like to draw the attention of the Committee to General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), as amended by General Assembly resolutions 2128 (XX), 2245 (XXI), 2489 (XXIII), 2491 (XXIX), 41/176, 41/213, 42/214, 42/225, section IV, 43/217, section IX and 45/248, section XIII, which sets the rules and procedures governing the payment of travel and/or subsistence expenses of members of certain organs and subsidiary organs by the United Nations. In accordance with this resolution, the United Nations shall pay the travel, but no subsistence expenses for: (a) not more than five representatives, including alternate representatives, of each Member State designated as a least developed country attending a regular session of the General Assembly; and (b) for one representative of each Member State participating in a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council or in a subcommission or subcommittee of a functional commission,



where such representatives are nominated by their Governments in consultation with the Secretary-General and subsequently confirmed by the Council, or where, in the case of representatives nominated directly by their Governments, the Council recommends and the General Assembly decides that such payments should be made. Given the absence of specific provision under General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) that would relate to the meeting referred to in paragraph 8 of draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.68, it is apparent that no financial provisions have been made or foreseen. The implementation of paragraph 8 of the draft resolution is therefore understood as requiring the Secretary-General to seek and administer extrabudgetary resources and would not require the use of any regular budget funds.

3. Owing to time constraints, information in the present statement has already been presented orally to the Second Committee.



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Agenda item 91 (g)

Macroeconomic policy questions: commodities

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Henri S. Raubenheimer (South Africa), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/58/L.38

Commodities

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 57/236 of 20 December 2002, and stressing the urgent need to ensure its full implementation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ adopted by heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,

Taking note of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010² and the *Least Developed Countries Report, 2002*,³

Taking note also of the Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 13 November 2001,⁴

Taking note further of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁵

Taking note of the targets set out in the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit⁶ and the outcome

¹ See resolution 55/2.

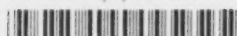
² A/CONF.191/11.

³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.D.13.

⁴ A/C.2/56/7, annex.

⁵ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.



document of the World Food Summit: five years later,⁷ which reaffirms the pledge to end hunger.

Taking note also of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),⁸

Taking note further of the report of the Trade and Development Board on its fiftieth session⁹ and the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on world commodity trends and prospects,¹⁰ containing recommendations for specific actions relating to the particular needs and problems of commodity-dependent developing countries,

Mindful of the opportunity that the eleventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to take place in São Paulo, Brazil, in June 2004, will offer for further consideration of proposals to address commodity issues within the framework of the links among trade, investment and finance,

Mindful also that, in 2004, the International Monetary Fund will review its role in assisting low-income countries over the medium term,

Taking note of the summary by the President of the General Assembly of the open-ended panel of the Assembly on commodities,¹¹

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues,¹² held at Geneva on 22 and 23 September 2003, and expresses appreciation for the work of the eminent persons therein;

2. *Emphasizes* the need for efforts by the developing countries that are heavily dependent on primary commodities to continue to promote a domestic policy and an institutional environment that encourage diversification and liberalization of the trade and export sectors and enhance competitiveness;

3. *Encourages* donor Governments and organizations to increase their financial and technical support for activities aimed at addressing commodity issues, particularly the needs and problems of commodity-dependent developing countries;

4. *Stresses* the importance of a speedy resumption and successful conclusion of the work programme adopted at the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha, from 9 to 13 November 2001, taking into account the needs of the commodity-dependent developing countries;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other relevant bodies and organs of the United Nations system to continue to mainstream and accord high priority to programmes on commodities-related issues within their respective mandates;

⁷ Ibid., *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

⁸ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03 II.A.1 and corrigendum) chap. 1, resolution 2, annex.

⁹ A/58/15 (Part V). For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 15* (A/58/15).

¹⁰ A/57/381, annex.

¹¹ A/58/615, annex.

¹² A/58/401.

6. *Welcomes* regular consideration by the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of commodity issues;

7. *Invites* non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector to initiate programmes of assistance and other innovative initiatives in support of commodity-dependent developing countries;

8. *Notes* the relevance to appropriate governing bodies in the United Nations system and international commodity bodies, of the report of the Meeting of Eminent Persons on Commodity Issues, as well as the summary of discussions in the Trade and Development Board and the Second Committee of the General Assembly, which highlight the importance of finding lasting solutions to the problems faced by commodity-dependent developing countries in their pursuit of the internationally agreed development goals, including those contained in the United Nations Millennium Declaration;¹

9. *Urges* Governments and invites international financial institutions to continue to assess the effectiveness, including the operationalization and user-friendliness, of the systems for compensatory financing of export-earnings shortfalls, and in this regard stresses the importance of empowering developing-country commodity producers to insure themselves against risk, including natural disasters;

10. *Invites* donor countries and development partners to support the efforts of commodity-dependent countries to add value to their products, and reiterates the importance of progress on the Doha work programme so as to ensure the sustainability of these efforts;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to undertake further open and transparent discussions with all relevant stakeholders on enhancing the impact of the set of existing instruments to support commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to diversify their exports, overcome supply-side constraints, strengthen institutions and build knowledge and technical capacity;

12. *Calls upon* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and invites other relevant bodies and organs of the United Nations system as well as other relevant international organizations, to strengthen coherently and within their respective mandates their capacity-building and technical cooperation activities in the fields of policy design and implementation, institution-building, management and utilization of commodity revenues, price risk management and improving supply capacities, including the ability to satisfy quality and other requirements for market entry, and to enhance activities aimed at South-South cooperation in the field of commodities, share experiences and identify best practices for dealing with oversupply situations;

13. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and all relevant international organizations to continue to analyse trends in commodities and their impact on the development of commodity-dependent developing countries, including, inter alia, on debt sustainability;

14. *Invites* the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Common Fund for Commodities and all other relevant organizations to provide, useful, timely, accurate, comprehensive and user-friendly information and analysis

on commodities and to enable the use of this information by commodity-dependent developing countries;

15. *Requests* the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to undertake, within existing budgetary resources, such initiatives and activities to raise awareness and to keep the commodities issue a high priority of Governments, the international community, media, academia and all other relevant stakeholders;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the present resolution to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session, taking into account the provisions of Assembly resolution 57/236.
